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# The Times-Dispatch

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WHOLE NUMBER 18,290.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Unsettled.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## "COLONEL" TIRED, GLAD TO GET HOME

Strenuous One Admits That He Is Really Weary.

## WILL WELCOME CHANCE TO REST

On Eve of Arrival, He Gives Interview Disclaiming Any Intention to Talk Politics for Long Time—New York in Readiness to Receive Him.

### The Roosevelt Program

7 A. M.—Arrival at Quarantine (expected).  
9 A. M.—Naval parade extending up Hudson to Fifty-ninth Street.  
11 A. M.—Welcome at the Battery.  
12 M.—Land parade starts. Line march—Broadway to Fourth Street, to Washington Square, to Fifth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street.  
4:30 P. M.—Roosevelt leaves for Oyster Bay.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (By Marconi Wireless to Siasconset, Mass.) June 17.—The Kaiserin Augusta Victoria is slowly approaching New York through a thick fog and with her whistle blowing constantly.  
Theodore Roosevelt, who is a passenger, returning home after a hunt in the African jungle and a tour through portions of Europe, tired after a strenuous day spent in disposing of a portion of his voluminous correspondence, was happy to-night over the prospect of two months of quiet at Oyster Bay. He is somewhat stouter than when he emerged from the jungle and his face is bronzed. He admits that the weeks of travel and banqueting have tired him, and says he would not care to undertake a hard walk. He plans a trip to the Black Hills to visit Seth Bullock before his speech in September at the National Conservation Congress in St. Paul. He has declared in his acceptance of the Presidency that he has done things for himself thus far and has had a splendid time.

### Glad to Get Home.

Colonel Roosevelt to-night gave out the following interview:  
"I have been away a year and a quarter. While I enjoyed Africa most, I enjoyed Europe a very great deal. In fact, I fall to see how any one could have had a more interesting or pleasant trip than I have had. I wish to express my very deep appreciation of the more than generous courtesy and hospitality with which I was treated by the people of the various countries through which I passed. But, of course, I am very glad to get home.  
"I appreciate deeply the kindness of a multitude of friends who have asked me to speak in different places and hope they will understand that it is simply a physical impossibility for me even to consider accepting more than one in 100 of these invitations. I shall not speak for more than two months, and then will speak first at the John Brown celebration in Kansas City, at the Cheyenne Frontier gathering in St. Paul, and possibly at one or two other places.  
"I shall have nothing whatever to say in the immediate future about politics, and will hold no interview whatever on the subject with any one, and anything purporting to be an interview with me that may appear can be safely set down at once as an invention.  
"I take this opportunity of acknowledging with the heartiest of thanks the numerous telegrams and letter greetings which I have received in London before starting, and which it has been impossible to acknowledge. I need not say how deeply I am touched by these kind messages, and am sure the senders will understand that my failure to answer all of them is due simply to the fact that they are so numerous, that it is an absolute physical impossibility."

### Preparations Are Complete.

All preparations for the former President's welcome have been completed. When the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria drops anchor off quarantine, Colonel Roosevelt and his family will go aboard the revenue cutter Manhattan for breakfast, after which they will be transferred to the larger cutter Androscooggin, which will lead the water parade up the Hudson and back to the Battery, where Mayor Gaynor will welcome the returning hunter.  
The exercises at the Battery will be followed by a parade up Broadway and Fifth Avenue, visiting organizations having positions assigned them along the line of march. Colonel Roosevelt goes to his home in Oyster Bay late in the afternoon.  
According to the official statement of the harbor display committee, eighty vessels, including one battleship, five torpedo boat destroyers, six revenue cutters, seven police boats, and at least twenty pleasure steamers, besides twice that number of private yachts, tugs and other harbor craft, will take part in the naval parade.  
In addition to these the committee says that at least 150 excursion steamers will go down to quarantine, carrying passengers to greet the former President. The masters of these steamers have refused to be entered in the parade, because their passengers want to hurry to land after meeting Colonel Roosevelt's steamer, to be present at the exercises at the Battery and to see the latter home.

### Boats to Be Decorated.

All the boats, those in the parade and those out of it, are expected to be gayly decorated. The United States Navy and government vessels will

## ONE LONE MEMBER AGAINST REFORM

Regulars, Democrats, Insurgents, Vote Together in House.

## EPOCH MARKED BY LATEST RULE

Power of Speaker Further Clipped, and There Will Be No More Smothering of Bills in Committee Pigeonholes. Also Cure for Absenteeism.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—The House of Representatives, which has seen many days of discussion during the present session over the question of the rules of that body, to-day furnished the remarkable spectacle of passing, with only one lone member voting in opposition, a strongly worded "reform" rule, designed to correct an acknowledged legislative abuse—"the smothering" of legislation in committee. Democrats, Republicans and Insurgents joined hands harmoniously in adopting the rule.

Representative Rucker, Democrat of Missouri, was the lone member who stood out against it. He assailed the new rule in vigorous language, and was joined in his denunciation by Representative Sims, Democrat of Tennessee. The latter, however, did not vote against its adoption.  
Representative Champ Clark, the minority leader, supported the rule "as a forward step in reforming the rules of the House," and asserted that he himself was the author. Representative Dazell, of Pennsylvania, and Representative Smith, of Iowa, from among the Regular leaders, supported the rule as something which a majority of the House would support. Representative Payne, the Republican floor leader, objected to one of its provisions, but voted for the rule.

### Another Epoch.

Insurgents, like Murdock, of Kansas; Fish, of New York; Norris, of Nebraska, advocated the adoption of the rule as "another epoch in emancipation of the House."  
The almost unanimous vote came to-day after three days of separate effort by Republicans, Democrats and Insurgents, to frame a rule which they could support in a contest on the floor of the House, which all expected, but which finally ended in a peaceful settlement.

Representative Dazell, chairman of the committee on rules, introduced the measure before the House. The measure provided for discharge of committees from the consideration of any bill, and the placing of the bill upon the calendar upon a majority of the entire membership of the House.

Dazell, in his proposed rule, in vigorous language, Mr. Sims, of Tennessee, pounded his desk and shouted to the Insurgents across the aisle:  
"Where are the fruits of your victory? Indians, show me your scalps. I want to see what you will get. Nothing but a rule in dramatic tones. 'Nothing'—he repeated.  
The rule, he declared, was defective in that it permitted the recall of a bill from a committee almost immediately after it was referred without giving time for its consideration. Such a rule, he said, was absurd and would be found to work mischief.

### Challenged by Clark.

Minority Leader Clark challenged the statement that the Democrats were following the Republicans—Regulars or Insurgents. The rule he said, had been brought forth by the Democrats.  
"I introduced this rule in this House myself," he said.  
"The only substantial amendment to it was made by Mr. Underwood, of Alabama."  
When the adoption of the rule, he said, there would be very little need to invoke it because its moral influence over the committee would prevent the pigeon-holing of bills.

"The business of the House," he continued, "has been more orderly since the 19th of March, when the Speaker was removed from the Committee on Rules. If this rule does not work well, we will change it."

Mr. Rucker, of Missouri, declared that he would not accept such a proposition as was offered because it had the support of the Republicans.  
"If you should and the Republicans steering toward heaven would you refuse to go that way?" he shouted. Mr. Stacey, of Kentucky, amid shouts and laughter.

"If I saw them going that way, I would doubt like the devil if they were going to heaven," retorted Mr. Rucker.  
Mr. Sherley, Democrat, Kentucky, offered an impassioned plea favoring the rule, declaring that it was the most important step for the material advancement of the interests of the House that had been taken. It would, he said, enforce the presence of members upon the floor of the House and do away with the large amount of absenteeism that had prevailed in the past.

### To Prevent Absenteeism.

Mr. Murdock, of Kansas, uncompromisingly insisted, declared that the rule would do away with the practice of pigeon-holing proposed legislation and would take from the Speaker the arbitrary right of recognizing members on suspension day.  
Representative Norris, of Nebraska, said the rule did not go far enough to suit him. Step by step, he said, power had been taken from the Speaker, and now another step in the previous would be being taken. The same direction being demanded, a rising vote showed practically every member upon his feet.  
Speaker Cannon attempted to count the members standing, but made only a few strokes of the handle of his gavel toward them, when, in apparent despair, and amid laughter, he announced that "twenty members voted in the affirmative," and later announced "one in the negative." This was Representative Rucker.

## T. P. A. INSURGENTS WIN THEIR FIGHT

"Machine," Badly Defeated, Withdraws Its Ticket.

## RICHMOND LOSES NEXT MEETING

Travelers Will Go to Philadelphia Despite Magnetic Speech of W. T. Dabney—Virginians Could Have Had Offices, but Were Working for New Regime.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 17.—The twentieth annual session of the National Travelers' Protective Association of America completed its work this afternoon. The closing day, in spite of rumors that had filled the air for the past week, to the contrary, was exceedingly harmonious and a complete victory for the anti-administration, or Logan, faction. The only fight between the administration, or Missouri faction, and the Insurgents was in the election of two directors who must be residents of St. Louis.

In spite of the fact that the Missouri faction changed their ticket and substituted the name of Frank W. Vandall, who for years has been a member of the legislative committee, is highly esteemed by both factions, and under ordinary circumstances could be elected president of the association, they were defeated by a vote of 278 to 172.

### Machine Ticket Withdrawn.

The anti-administration candidates were F. J. Walter and Ashley Miller, who for years resided in Alexandria, Va. The two factions alluded for two days, and while the Insurgents had a good, safe majority, they did not push the fight. The machine leaders attempted to capture the convention by placing in the field a ticket made up entirely of candidates from the small division, ignoring the big States, such as Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Illinois, with W. R. Johnson, of Knoxville, Tenn., as president, but they saw they were beaten, and withdrew their ticket before the other side made any nominations, figuring that they would be able to elect their choice for the national board from St. Louis.

The Virginia delegates could have secured any office within the gift of the association, but they were not seeking offices. They were fighting for a new regime in the St. Louis office as a compliment to the State for the work it has done.

J. T. Williams, of Alexandria, was chosen chairman of the legislative committee. The office is now held by W. Edgar Jenkins, of Maryland, who declined Mr. Williams' offer when Colonel John S. Harwood resigned.

### Richmond Loses.

Philadelphia was chosen as the next place of meeting over Richmond, Portland, Ore., and San Antonio, Tex. Richmond's candidacy was placed before the convention in a magnetic speech by W. T. Dabney, who has made many friends on his first trip as a delegate. Had the Virginia delegation pushed Richmond's candidacy at the first meeting of the committee, Richmond would have won, but the delegates were afraid to do so, for the betterment of the organization and honors afterwards. The convention goes to Philadelphia as a reward to Alexander Lawrence, a member of the minority of the board of directors, who discovered the frauds in the St. Louis election.

Richmond received a larger vote than San Antonio, but before the Virginia name was reached on the roll, the delegation realized they were beaten and voted for Philadelphia. The delegates were disappointed, as they had in the history of the association been just the opposite of last year's session.

### New Officers.

The officers elected are as follows: President, W. O. Hudson, Louisiana; First Vice-President, P. J. Draw, South Carolina; Second Vice-President, G. H. Bradford, Kansas; Third Vice-President, C. E. Tomlinson, North Carolina; V. J. Schenck, Jr., Wisconsin; Chairman Railroad Committee—F. W. Crandall, Missouri; Chairman Legislative Committee—J. J. Williams, Virginia; Chairman Finance Committee—H. H. Hopper, Nebraska; Chairman Employment Committee—H. Ortille, Pennsylvania; Chairman Good Roads and Public Utilities Committee—Louis Ochs, Louisiana; National Chaplain, Rev. Homer T. Wilson, Texas.

The Virginia delegates gave an informal dinner last night at the Patten Hotel, and had the following as their guests: President P. J. O'Meara, Directors George W. Smith, Alexander Lawrence, W. J. Schenck, Secretary Logan and a number of others of both factions.

## TWO CANDIDATES IN FIELD

Contest for Collectors of Petersburg Becoming Spirited.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Washington, D. C., June 17.—The contest over the collection of the town of Petersburg promises to become spirited. Two men, William Mahone and H. C. Wilson, are in the field.  
It is said here that Postmaster-General Hitchcock is backing Wilson, at the instance of Postmaster Allen of Richmond, and leading Democrats. A number of influential business men of Petersburg have been here to say "no" to the President in behalf of Mahone. Robert Gilliam, T. F. Heath, Bartlett Rogers and John R. Patterson were at the White House yesterday. There is nothing new in the news. News situation. The four candidates, Messrs. Stewart, Read, Barrett, and Locke, seem to be deadlocks. All have loyal supporters. H. E. C. B.

## GILLET STILL HAS AN AGENT IN THE HOLE

Governor Certain That He Can Prevent To-Day's Fight.

## SAN FRANCISCO IN REBELLION

Kaufman-Langford Manager Obscured in Intention to Pull Off Bout as Scheduled—Jeffries-Johnson Battle Will Go to Some City in Nevada.

## Militia Only Recourse.

San Francisco, Cal., June 17.—Louis Blot, promoter of the Kaufman-Langford fight, after a conference with his attorneys to-night, announced that he would carry out the fight to-morrow as advertised, and would petition for an injunction restraining the district attorney and chief of police from interfering. If the injunction is granted, the Governor's only recourse is to call out the militia.

### READY TO ACT.

Sacramento, Cal., June 17.—"If Louis Blot does what he says he will do, I shall call out the militia. That is the only course left," said Governor Gillett, when he was informed of the promoter's intention. "I shall also file criminal information and complaint, charging him with a felony if he holds the fight."

### San Francisco, Cal., June 17.—I will have an ace in the hole.

When Langford and Kaufman appear to-morrow in the ring, sitting in the same box with District Attorney Fickert and chief of Police Martin, will permit a single round to be fought. Their promises were given to me personally. I believe and expect they will be kept. The doom of pugilism in California has been sounded.  
The foregoing statement, made to-night by Governor James Gillett, epitomizes the latest situation of the prize fight controversy that has plunged San Francisco into a crisis bearing all the aspects of a miniature civil war.

Louis Blot, the promoter of the fight, is in open insurrection against California's Chief Executive. Openly defying the Governor, who had ordered out two companies of militia to prevent the "big contest" if city officers refused to act, Blot declared he would hold the fight in Reno, Nev., to-morrow night, though "an army" were called on to block proceedings.  
Blot stands alone, but until late to-day he had at least the passive support of the district attorney and of the courts. At the eleventh hour District Attorney Fickert and Chief of Police Martin pledged their word to Attorney General Webb that they would prevent the fight. Acting on their assurance, Governor Gillett held up his order calling out the State troops.

Still obstinate, Blot persisted in his declaration that the fight would be held as scheduled. Blot may not be a rebel against California. Blot, every one else says, cannot carry out his determination to override the Governor's authority, and to all intents and purposes the war is at an end.  
Still Unconvinced.  
Governor Gillett, however, is not convinced. He has refused to attempt to go on with the fight, and that there may be no hitch in the police precautions to prevent the contest, he has instructed Adjutant-General Lauck to be at the ringside prepared for instant action.  
Possibly satisfied early to-day that the Johnson and Jeffries fight would be held in Goldfield, Nevada, to-night, the Governor was informed by a strong, lingering suspicion that Reno will be the battleground.

Richardson, of Nevada, was made the champion of the fight, and was paid a telegram from Maurice Sullivan, a merchant of Goldfield. It contained an offer of \$20,000 for the fight, and a guarantee without a moment's hesitation, declared for Goldfield.  
The promoter, however, immediately declined the offer, with the phrase, "If no higher bid is received from a Nevada town."

No sooner had word of Richardson's action reached Nevada than the wires were burdened with messages of protest and entreaty from Reno and Elko. It is certain that strong guarantees back the requests that the fight be taken to Reno or Elko.  
So determined was the opposition to Goldfield by the other Nevada towns, that the promoter partly surrendered. He has instructed Adjutant-General Lauck to be at the ringside prepared for instant action.

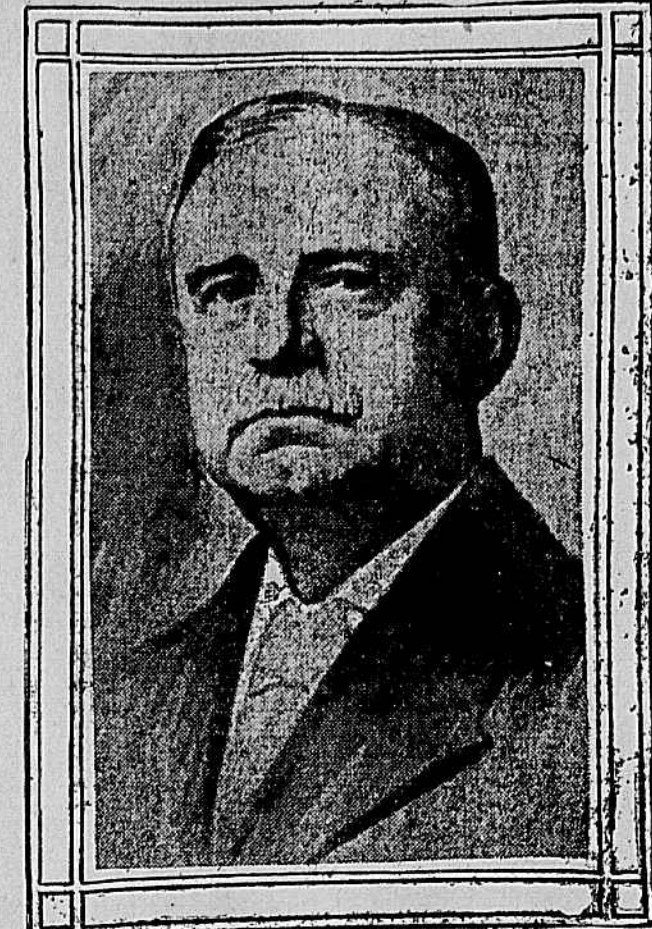
The promoter, however, immediately declined the offer, with the phrase, "If no higher bid is received from a Nevada town."

## WANTED TO DIE

Two Young Women Attempt Suicide; One Is Successful.

New York, June 17.—Theodore Elwell, grandnephew of one of Brooklyn's great philanthropists, James E. Elwell, daughter of J. D. Elwell, a member of a New York Stock Exchange firm, and a graduate of Radcliffe College, hanged herself to-day in an abandoned gymnasium in Brooklyn. She was found dead at the end of a rope, dressed only in her nightgown. She had suffered from melancholia following an illness.  
Jumping in front of a subway express train at the Seventy-second Street Station, Miss Edith Harcourt, twenty-four years old, living at the Hotel Regent, attempted suicide to-day, the police say. Although two cars of the train passed over her as she lay between the rails, she was uninjured. Reason for the young woman's act could not be learned.

## Indicted Cotton Bull



JAMES A. PATTEN.

## MUTINY ON SHIP ENDED BY DEATH

Four Chinese Sailors Drown in Serious Charge Made Against President of Paper Company.

## SEVEN JUMP OVERBOARD

Shore Leave Refused, They Had Attacked First Mate.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 17.—A mutiny on board the British steamship Highland Monarch, outward bound for Auckland, New Zealand, followed by a dash for liberty by a dozen Chinese members of the crew, resulted in the drowning to-day of four and the narrow escape of three others. The men rescued are in a police station, while others of the crew are in irons aboard the ship.

The trouble started last night. The Highland Monarch had been lying in the Schuylkill River, waiting for the P. Zantinger, which was to depart for the ship, for three weeks, loading cargo as for New Zealand.  
As the United States immigration law imposes a fine of \$500 on the captain of a steamship for each Chinese member of a crew that escapes, the twenty men aboard were not permitted to leave the vessel, while the other twenty men in the crew, all Englishmen, were given shore leave.

The confinement grew irksome, and as the ship was to sail to-day, one of the Mongolians asked First Mate Bowman last night to allow him a few hours on shore. Being refused, the Chinaman drew a knife and chased the first mate about the ship. The man was finally tripped by a white member of the crew, and in falling cut himself. He was placed in irons, and an hour later nearly all the Chinamen made a break for liberty. The Englishmen were on the watch, however, and a hand-to-hand fight followed, which resulted in the Chinese being overcome and forced back to the ship.

Assistance was summoned by Captain Woods, and local police and special watchmen kept an all-night vigil, and nothing happened.  
Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning the Highland Monarch got under way with the Chinese in the stoke hole firing the boilers. Suddenly, as the steamship was passing through the draw at Penrose Ferry Bridge, about a dozen of the Chinese appeared above deck, and without an instant's hesitation, seven of them leaped overboard.

Refused Help.  
Captain Woods was on the bridge and saw the break for liberty. He tooted the whistle, stopped the ship and ordered a crew to man a boat. The whistle attracted the bridge tender, who threw the men ropes, which they refused to catch. In the struggle for liberty the men had to fight the strong tide, and four of them sank before they reached the shallow water. The other three just managed to reach shore.

## Statement for Accused.

Mr. Thomson's counsel, R. Golden Donaldson, gave out a statement denying any intention to bribe Major Zantinger.  
He said: "There is no truth whatever in the reports of the attempted bribery of the government employee referred to. This man came to our mill to suggest improvements in the writing surface of the new post cards. While there he voluntarily gave me information regarding certain actions of a former employee who had lately represented us in Washington, and who had brought suit against us, claiming a large commission on this contract to which he is not entitled, and he agreed with me to keep me posted as to any further actions by this former employee, for which I agreed to pay him, and I did send him \$100, and nothing more. My father knows nothing of this. I am sure," declared Thomson. "He left a few days ago for New York, and I believe he can be found there. My father will be able to clear himself of the charges."

## Young Aviator Killed.

San Francisco, Cal., June 17.—While making a practice flight in an airplane glider to-day, Eugene Speyer, a seventeen-year-old boy of this city, fell to the ground from a height of fifty feet, suffering injuries which resulted in his death. The glider was attached to an automobile, his mother is a widow of this city.

## COTTON BULLS ARE INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

Patten and Fellow Operators Charged With Conspiracy.

## EXCITED BREAK FOLLOWS NEWS

Government Comes Out in Open Fight Against Speculators, Proceeding Under Anti-Trust Law—Five Defendants Give Bail of \$5,000 Each, Warrants for Others.

New York, June 17.—The government came out in the open to-day in its attempt to prove that manipulating the cotton market is against the law. James Patten, of Chicago, and seven other defendants in the grand jury field, have been indicted, charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade under the Sherman anti-trust law.  
The indictment was returned by a special federal grand jury late in the afternoon and handed up before Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court. Five of those indicted—Patten, Eugene B. Senies, Frank B. Hayne, William H. J. P. Brown and M. H. Rothchild—gave bail of \$5,000 each, required, through counsel, for the other three, who were neither present in court nor represented by lawyers, bench warrants were issued. They are: Sidney J. Herman, Robert M. Thompson and Charles A. Kittle.

Immediately the indictment was announced there was an excited break on the New York Cotton Exchange. July and August deliveries declining about \$1.50 a bale, July selling at 14.81 and August at 14.85, an advance of 15 to 16 points at the close of business on the previous night.  
Leaders Not Disturbed.  
The bull leaders, however, appeared to be in no manner disturbed by the government action, and by their buying orders helped to rally prices during the last few minutes, July closing at 14.92, and August at 14.95 bid, or about 11 to 14 points up from the low level of the day.  
Five counts are embraced in the indictment, which is in blanket form, and contains 10,000 words. The first count charges that the defendants lawfully did conspire with certain corporations not herein indicted to "demand arbitrary, excessive and monopolistic prices for cotton." The firms mentioned as co-conspirators, though not included in the indictment, are as follows:

Alabama—Avondale Mills, Birmingham; Central Mills, Sylacauga; Enterprise Mills, Enterprise; Montgomery Mills, Montgomery; Prattville Cotton Mills, Prattville.  
Georgia—Anchor Duck Mills, Rome; Canton Mills, Canton; Elm City Cotton Mills, La Grange; Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta; Floy Cotton Mills, Rome; Grantville Hosiery Mills, Grantville; Habersham Mills, Habersham; Lawrenceville Manufacturing Company, Lawrenceville; Newnan Cotton Mill, Newnan; Roswell Manufacturing Company, Roswell; Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta; cotton mills, Atlanta.  
Kentucky—Cotton Mills, Union City; Cotton Mills, La Grange.  
North Carolina—Cannon Manufacturing Company, Concord; Henric Mills, Caroleen; Mecklenburg Manufacturing Company, Charlotte.  
South Carolina—Aiken Manufacturing Company, Aiken; Belton Mills, Belton; Brandon Mills, Greenville; Capital City Mills, Columbia; Easley Cotton Mills, Easley; Glenn-Lewery Manufacturing Company, Whitmore; Granby Cotton Mills, Columbia; Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood; Greer Cotton Mills, Greenwood; Jackson Mills, Iva; Lancaster Cotton Mills, Langley Manufacturing Company, Langley; Monahan Mills, Greenville; Ninety-six Cotton Mills, Greenville; Olympia Cotton Mills, Columbia; Ottumry Mills, Union; Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer; Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont; Richlands Cotton Mills, Columbia; Saxon Mills, Spartanburg; Seminole Manufacturing Company, Clearwater; Toxaway Mills, Anderson; Union Buffalo Mills Company, Union; Wagram Mills, Wagram; Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff; Woods Cotton Mills, Greenville.

### Inside Workings.

Describing the inside working of the alleged conspiracy, the indictment says that the conspirators were to become members of and engage in an unlawful combination in the form of an agreement under which they were severally to purchase for shipment from the South to New York all the cotton not directly absorbed by the demands of foreign and domestic spinners and manufacturers in the ordinary course of business; in other words, as much as they could purchase from day to day, without seriously enhancing the price, but, nevertheless, to such an extent that together they would, long before the end of the crop year, have so much cotton in their possession in the city of New York that they could, by reason of the abnormal and artificial condition thus produced in said trade and commerce, severely demand arbitrary, excessive and monopolistic prices.

None of the "conspirators" continued the indictment, was able to finance the deal individually, thus proving in the government's logic that "none of the defendants was or expected to be a spinner or manufacturer, and had no use for such cotton other than to sell it."

### Agreement Made Public.

There is said to be an agreement what purports to be an agreement between Browne and Hayne as parties of the first part and certain spinners of the second part, through the medium of which it is alleged cotton was illegally cornered. The contract, signed in New York on February 26, 1910, and amended on March 7, 1910, says, among other things:

### The said parties of the second part hereby subscribe for and authorize the